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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 64

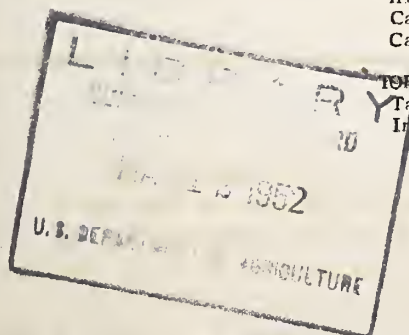
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

L A T E N E W S

The Government of Paraguay has announced minimum prices for the 1951-52 cotton crop equivalent to about 15 U.S. cents a pound (seed cotton) for Type I, ranging downward to 5 cents for the inferior grades. This range is slightly higher than the minimum prices prevailing in 1950-51 which ranged from 12 cents to about 4 cents a pound. Farmers continue to regard this minimum prices as too low to cover the increased costs of production. The export valuation (for tax calculations) on cotton was changed at the beginning of February from the previous minimum level of about 45 cents a pound of ginned cotton established by the Government to the declared value appearing on the invoice for each shipment leaving the country.

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The Karachi, Pakistan market was closed February 23 through February 29 because of a continued decline in cotton prices. (For latest available quotations--February 21--see cotton price table for week of February 25 to Page 177 of this issue of Foreign Crops and Markets).

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Conclusion of a cotton-wheat barter deal between Egypt and the Soviet Union was announced by the Prime Minister of Egypt on February 23, 1952, according to recent advices. About 103,000 bales (of 500 pounds) of Egyptian cotton (Ashmouni variety) with a value based on 88 tallaris per kantar (50.65 cents a pound) excluding export tax for G to FG grade will be traded for 200,000 metric tons of Russian wheat valued at LE48.65 per ton (\$3.77 a bushel) delivered at Alexandria. The cotton will be bought on the open market and both commodities will be transported in Russian ships between March 1 and June 30.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD RICE CROP SLIGHTLY SMALLER

The 1951-52 (August-July) world harvest of rough rice is placed at 336,000 million pounds, a decline of 1 percent from 340,000 million pounds in the preceding year, in the second estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The current estimate of world acreage is below the earlier forecast primarily due to a reduced acreage in the important rice areas of India.

Rice production in Asia, South America, Africa and Oceania is less than in 1950-51 (as reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, December 10, 1951), while sharp increases occurred in North America and Europe.

The current estimate of Asia's harvest is down slightly from the first forecast. The total harvest is estimated at 309,000 million pounds, a decline of 3,570 million pounds, or slightly more than 1 percent, from 1950-51. This is due largely to a decrease in the estimate of India's rice crop, and a smaller harvest in the Philippine Republic where prospects were reduced late in the season.

The first official estimate of India's 1951-52 rice area is 62,632,000 acres, or 5,041,000 less than the corresponding estimate of 1950-51. This estimate, published in January 1952, was based on information available as of the end of September or beginning of October, and does not include the acreages under late rice. The decrease of 8 percent in the 1951-52 acreage of India is reported to have resulted mainly from the failure of monsoon rains at the sowing and transplanting time in the rice-growing areas of northern and eastern India.

Weather was favorable for production in the surplus area of Asia - Burma, Thailand, and Indochina. The total harvest of that area is estimated at 40,100 million pounds of rough rice compared with 38,500 million pounds in 1950-51. Burma's official estimate of harvested acreage is about 200,000 acres larger than the corresponding estimate of the preceding year, and the per acre yield was higher than average. The rice acreage of Indochina, particularly in Cambodia, increased from 1950-51, and indications are that Thailand also produced more rice than in the previous year.

Record crops were harvested in 1951 in all the European countries where rice is grown. That Continent's total production is estimated at 3,300 million pounds, an increase of more than 400 million pounds, or 16 percent, from the previously largest crop of 1950.

The current production estimate of North America of 5,700 million pounds shows a gain of nearly 700 million pounds, or 13 percent, compared with a year earlier. Although the largest increase took place in the United States, gains are reported in all the countries of production, excepting the Dominican Republic and Guatemala. The most outstanding gain percentagewise was in Cuba where, due to an increase in the mechanization of rice cultivation, the 1951 crop is estimated at 256 million pounds, or 53 percent larger than the previous record production in the preceding year.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries,
averages 1935-36 to 1944-45, annual 1949-50 to 1951-52 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average				Average				Average			
	1935-36 to 1944-45	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1935-36 to 1944-45	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1935-36 to 1944-45	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
NORTH AMERICA												
El Salvador	26	45	31	41	1,392	1,404	1,365	1,398	36.2	42.3	47.1	57.3
Mexico	96	155	267	-	1,904	1,547	1,525	-	182.8	239.8	407.1	-
Panama	50 3/4	79	141	123	1,440	1,316	1,234	1,327	72.0 3/4	104.0	189.7	-
United States	1,004	1,338	1,840	1,620	2,234	2,046	2,215	2,388	2,250	2,738.2	4,074.7	4,380.5
Cuba	45	69	120	126	958	1,035	1,117	1,325	43.1	71.4	134.0	256.0
Dominican Republic	80 3/4	99	108	116	1,065	1,192	1,220	1,156	85.2 3/4	118.0	131.8	132.3
Trinidad	10	13	25	-	1,350	1,562	2,424	-	13.5	20.2	60.6	-
Total	1,428	1,972	2,741	2,553	2,912	-	-	-	2,791.9	3,533.9	5,241.3	5,667.0
EUROPE												
Bulgaria	19	28	-	-	2,463	2,361	-	-	46.8	66.1	-	-
France	1	1	20	27	1,400	1,600	2,480	3,333	1.4	1.6	101.4	110.0
Greece	5	3	19	24	1,840	2,100	2,463	2,292	9.2	6.3	46.8	110.0
Italy	362	381	326	358	4,677	4,480	4,565	4,524	1,692.9	1,707.0	1,631.4	1,900.0
Portugal	47	58	51	67	3,253	2,945	3,351	3,982	152.9	170.8	266.8	281.5
Spain	110	119	142	143	5,600	4,387	4,345	4,615	477.0	522.0	617.0	715.0
Total	553	611	653	700	829	-	-	-	2,392.6	2,507.8	2,839.1	3,327.2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)												
	384	-	-	-	3/	1,901	-	-	730.1	697.5	-	-
ASIA												
Iran	534	580	544	530	1,566	1,638	1,499	1,693	836.0	950.1	815.7	787.0
Iraq	392	431	-	525	1,283	1,130	-	1,050	503.0	487.2	485.0	396.8
Turkey	78	66	66	60	2,642	2,665	2,914	2,833	206.1	175.9	192.5	261.2
Burma	12,671	10,650	9,300	9,264	1,238	1,162	1,226	1,242	15,683.3	12,375.0	11,400.0	12,500.0
Ceylon	870	1,060	1,109	1,046	672	660	633	607	585.0	700.0	701.6	700.0
China	48,853	45,000	45,631	45,700	2,259	2,200	2,150	2,265	2,161.5/110,372.0	99,000.0	103,500.0	98,000.0
Taiwan	5/	1,666	1,889	1,898	2,394	2,061	2,025	2,182	3,845.3	3,128.3	3,825.5	4,200.0
Manchuria	782	975	-	850	1,829	1,585	-	1,607	1,430.4	1,545.6	800.0	1,430.0
Indochina 5/	14,306	13,150	12,200	12,600	1,006	975	996	992	12,825.0	12,150.0	12,000.0	12,600.0
Indian Union	62,590	64,780	75,414	75,458	1,194	1,137	1,033	928	74,740.0	77,920.7	70,000.0	72,000.0

ASIA (Continued)

Japan	7,862	7,653	7,880	7,940	7,850	3,408	3,267	3,262	3,330	3,248	26,793.1	25,003.9	25,701.6	26,443.0	25,500.0
Korea	3,838	3,601.1/	2,580	-	-	2,256	2,270	2,649	-	-	8,658.3	8,176.0: 2/	6,834.5: 2/	6,467.6	-
Malayan Federation	745	790	931	908	-	1,634	1,424	1,669	1,721	-	1,217.1	1,125.0	1,549.8	1,562.3	-
Java and Madura	9,794	9,310	9,044	9,958	-	1,442	1,385	1,308	1,438	-	14,126.0	12,892.6	11,832.0	14,324.2	-
Pakistan	18,706	20,605	21,772	22,401	22,500: 8/	1,442	1,227	1,257	1,230	1,233: 8/	24,339.8	25,274.3	27,368.1	27,740.0	-
Philippine Republic	4,852	5,265	5,471	5,551	5,500	973	940	1,050	1,031	1,018	4,719.5	4,950.0	5,745.2	5,721.0	5,600.0
Thailand 9/	7,088	8,727	12,263	13,083	-	1,253	1,249	1,202	1,143	-	9,588.2	10,900.0	14,735.0	14,950.7	-
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.)	201,907	200,987	214,910	216,926	212,129	-	-	-	-	-	320,756.1	302,530.4	311,147.1	312,992.5	309,421.9
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	52	88	104	117	118	2,692	2,891	2,766	2,817	2,797	140.0	254.4	287.7	329.6	330.0
Brazil	2,323	3,042	4,853	4,700	-	1,287	1,409	1,462	1,447	-	2,989.1	4,285.8	7,093.7	6,800.0	-
British Guiana	70	83	96	114	-	2,289	2,199	2,517	2,175	-	160.2	182.5	241.6	248.0	270.0
Chile	13	68	66	58	-	3,515	3,469	2,808	1,531	-	45.7	235.9	185.3	88.8	-
Colombia	150	205	277	350	350	943	1,460	1,653	1,518	1,571	141.4	299.3	457.8	531.4	550.0
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146.0	254.2	211.5	250.0	-
Paraguay	5	15	22	25	-	1,760	1,760	1,805	1,764	-	8.8	26.4	39.7	44.1	-
Peru	107	137	103	117	136	1,897	2,206	2,418	3,623	3,125	203.0	302.2	249.1	423.9	425.0
Surinam	37	35	40	44	-	2,081	2,306	2,772	2,500	-	77.0	80.7	110.9	110.0	110.0
Uruguay	13	13	34	35	-	2,992	2,862	2,591	2,823	-	38.9	37.2	88.1	98.8	85.5
Venezuela	2	11	25	40	60	1,150	1,127	1,084	1,378	1,500	2.3	12.4	27.1	55.1	90.0
Total	2,899	3,916	5,826	5,836	5,827	-	-	-	-	-	3,978.2	5,996.3	9,034.3	9,024.9	8,935.2
AFRICA															
Egypt	463	600	730	727	507	3,233	2,704	3,527	3,765	2,741	1,496.8	1,622.2	2,574.7	2,737.5	1,389.6
French West Africa	1,562	1,860	-	-	-	603	598	-	-	3/	942.1	1,111.5	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,207	1,227	1,553	1,538	1,651	1,157	1,282	1,097	1,149	1,184	1,396.8	1,572.8	1,703.1	1,767.6	1,955.5
Sierra Leone	346	-	-	-	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	412.3	-	-	-	-
Total	4,338	5,441	7,337	7,182	7,348	-	-	-	-	-	4,922.6	5,861.7	8,210.4	8,450.6	7,235.2
OCEANIA															
Australia	22	30	36	37	33	4,143	3,703	4,414	4,703	3,758	95.3	111.1	158.9	174.0	124.0
Fiji	10	22	-	-	-	1,940	2,059	-	-	-	19.4	45.3	-	-	-
Total	40	72	104	104	101	-	-	-	-	-	121.7	176.6	251.0	265.1	216.1
World total	211,549	213,389	231,971	233,726	229,576	-	-	-	-	-	335,696.5	321,304.2	337,276.2	339,533.1	336,037.9

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5-year average. 4/ Average 1930-34. 5/ Average 1931-37. 6/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 7/ South Korea only. In the 1935-39 period, production in this area averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 8/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. 9/ Official statistics of Thailand.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

In South America, the total acreage in rice is estimated at about the same as in 1950-51. A reported decline in Brazil, where about three-fourths of South America's rice crop is grown, is offset by increases in the other countries. Weather for the most part thus far has been favorable for the production of at least average per acre yields in South America.

The production of Africa and Oceania is smaller in 1951-52 chiefly as a result of sharp production declines in Egypt and Australia, the principal rice-producing countries of those Continents.

This is one of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

GRAIN SUPPLIES IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES SMALLER

Grain supplies in the 4 principal exporting countries on January 1, 1952 were estimated at 155 million short tons, according to a preliminary report of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This would be about 6 percent less than the total supply of 164 million tons a year earlier but about 6 percent above the average of 148 million tons for the 5 years ended 1951. The reduction from the 1951 figure was about evenly divided between wheat and corn, while the increase over the average period occurred mainly in barley and oats.

Significant changes in the distribution of current supplies are noted. Declines from last year's total supplies for the United States, Argentina, and Australia were partially offset by a substantial increase in supplies of all grains in Canada. That increase, however, includes considerable quantities of grain still in the field, for which the final outturn will be determined largely by the extent to which unthreshed grain escapes injury from lengthy exposure in the field and on the development of weather conditions suitable for spring harvesting. As was the case last season, a larger-than-normal proportion of the wheat is below usual milling grades. Thus availability of contract grade wheat for export may be somewhat less than indicated by the large stocks figure.

Supplies in the Southern Hemisphere exporting countries are considerably smaller than the below-average stocks there a year earlier. The decline is especially marked in Argentina where the current wheat supply is somewhat below normal domestic requirements, and exports will be negligible. The wheat supply in Australia, though smaller than the high level of the past 4 years, would make about 90 million bushels available for export. This contrasts with actual exports of 220 million bushels from those 2 countries during the past season. In addition to reduced supplies of small grains in Argentina, present stocks of corn are small and expected to be virtually used up by the beginning of the new crop year, April 1. Prospects for the new crop indicate a surplus of only about 30 million bushels available for export during 1952-53. While larger than the small exports last season, this contrasts with prewar exports ranging up to 350 million bushels.

GRAINS: Estimated supplies in the principal exporting countries. January 1, 1944-52 1/

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats 2/	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States						
1944	818	42	217	751	1,986	98,548
1945	828	26	213	784	2,124	102,696
1946	682	13	192	1,065	1,904	95,784
1947	642	9	176	934	2,208	100,504
1948	802	14	188	780	1,556	85,012
1949	868	17	231	975	2,641	121,608
1950	909	17	193	881	2,806	125,042
1951	1,002	18	244	941	2,610	124,556
Average 1947-51	845	15	206	902	2,364	111,344
1952 3/	856	16	203	910	2,384	112,312
Canada						
1944	692	14	181	427	4/	32,755
1945	592	8	140	395	4/	28,059
1946	345	3	100	280	4/	17,594
1947	340	4	110	295	4/	17,967
1948	300	5	115	225	4/	15,725
1949	335	18	115	265	4/	17,819
1950	325	12	90	240	4/	16,326
1951	440	13	140	325	4/	22,449
Average 1947-51	348	10	114	270	4/	18,057
1952 3/	565	18	225	415	4/	29,909
Argentina						
1944	445	19	35	68	25	16,510
1945	330	13	35	90	130	16,184
1946	225	15	53	72	40	10,714
1947	240	24	60	55	40	11,312
1948	270	26	55	60	90	13,628
1949	245	30	35	75	95	12,890
1950	230	20	25	70	70	11,140
1951	215	25	35	60	10	9,230
Average 1947-51	240	25	42	64	61	11,640
1952 3/	100	20	30	45	40	6,120
Australia						
1944	251	4/	8	23	4/	8,090
1945	112	4/	6	12	4/	3,696
1946	145	4/	10	30	4/	5,070
1947	130	4/	13	25	4/	4,612
1948	220	4/	20	50	4/	7,880
1949	205	4/	15	30	4/	6,990
1950	225	4/	20	40	4/	7,870
1951	215	4/	25	35	4/	7,610
Average 1947-51	199	4/	19	36	4/	6,992
1952 3/	170	4/	25	40	4/	6,340
Total						
1944	2,206	75	441	1,269	2,011	155,903
1945	1,862	47	394	1,281	2,254	150,635
1946	1,397	31	355	1,447	1,944	129,162
1947	1,352	37	359	1,309	2,248	134,395
1948	1,592	45	378	1,115	1,646	122,245
1949	1,653	65	396	1,345	2,736	159,307
1950	1,689	49	328	1,231	2,876	160,378
1951	1,872	56	444	1,361	2,620	163,845
Average 1947-51	1,632	50	381	1,272	2,425	148,034
1952 3/	1,691	54	483	1,410	2,424	154,681

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent January 1 stocks; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the new crop of small grains as well as stocks of old grain on January 1. 2/ Canadian oats reported in bushels of 34 pounds; in other countries, bushels of 32 pounds. 3/ Preliminary estimates. 4/ Production small and supplies believed to be negligible.

It should be noted that supplies considered in this survey represent stocks of old grain remaining from preceding harvests for all grains in the United States and Canada. This is also the case for Argentine corn. Supplies of small grains in Argentina and Australia, however, include estimates for the new harvest nearing completion during January.

Stocks of the 5 grains in the United States on January 1 were 112.3 million short tons, about 12 million below the comparable figure for 1951. Reductions were reported for all grains, but the main reductions were for corn, which at 2,384 million bushels was down 226 million, and wheat, down 146 million bushels from the January 1951 stocks. The total for all grains shows little change from the average for the past 5 years. Of the United States corn stocks, 305 million bushels, or 13 percent of the total were owned and stored by the Commodity Credit Corporation on January 1. Wheat stocks, at 856 million bushels, were about 15 percent less than stocks at the beginning of 1951. Barley and oats are 17 percent and 5 percent, respectively, less than stocks a year earlier.

Grain stocks in Canada were estimated at about 30 million short tons, compared with 22.5 million in January 1951 and the 1947-51 average of 18 million tons. The high level of current stocks, results from near-record crops in 1951 together with a comparatively large carry-over at the beginning of the season. The large stocks, however, include significant quantities of unharvested grain, and the final outcome of the crop cannot be estimated until the grain has been harvested in the spring. According to a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 150 million bushels of wheat remained in the fields, mostly in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This would be 28 percent of the crop grown in the Prairie Provinces this year. It was estimated that 24 percent of the oats and barley in those Provinces also remained unharvested.

Grain supplies in Argentina on January 1 are estimated at 6.1 million short tons. That would be the smallest total recorded, being only two-thirds the volume of the small supply estimated for January, 1951. It is, moreover, only about a half the average of 11.6 million tons for the 5 years ended 1951 and less than 40 percent of the large supply at the beginning of 1944 and 1945. The reduction from last year's total is largely in wheat, which is estimated at 100 million bushels, contrasted with 215 million a year ago and the record 1944 supply of 445 million bushels. If the current outturn is as small as now estimated, exports will be held to a minimum, with the total supply less than normal consumption needs. Slight reductions are estimated for other small grains. Corn stocks, though below average, are larger than the very small stocks of a year ago. Current corn supplies appear about equal to requirements for the remainder of the crop year, ending March 1952.

Total supplies in Australia are estimated at 6.3 million short tons, compared with 7.6 million tons in 1951. The reduction occurred in wheat, which is estimated at 170 million bushels on hand January 1, compared with 215 million a year earlier. A surplus of about 90 million bushels is estimated available for export. This would be 37 million bushels less than exports during the previous year.--By Judith E. Downey, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCOTAIWAN'S TOBACCO
PRODUCTION LOWER

Taiwan's (Formosa) 1951 tobacco harvest is estimated at about 16 percent below 1950, according to the American Embassy, Taipei.

The country's 1951 tobacco production is estimated at 17.6 million pounds from 13,838 acres. This corresponds to the 1950 harvest of 21.1 million pounds from 12,444 acres and the 1949 output of 13.2 million pounds from 9,884 acres. Expected yield per acre during 1951 is now placed at 1,275 pounds, as compared with the 1950 yield of 1,692 pounds per acre and the 1949 yield of 1,338 pounds per acre. Flue-cured type leaf comprised the majority of Taiwan's 1951 tobacco crop; however, some native-type leaf was grown.

INDOCHINA'S TOBACCO
IMPORTS HIGHER

Indochina's tobacco imports during January-September 1951 were 12 percent higher than the comparable 1950 period, according to J. C. Risk, Consulate General, Saigon.

The country's tobacco imports during the first 9 months of 1951 totaled 8.8 million pounds, as compared with 7.8 million pounds during the same 1950 period. The United States, the most important tobacco source during January-September 1951, supplied 1.5 million pounds; the Dominican Republic, the second most important source, supplied 1.4 million pounds; Brazil ranked third, with 1.2 million; and the Philippine Republic and Algeria ranked next, with 1.0 million pounds each. Other countries supplying Indochina with tobacco during 1951 included Hungary, Greece, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Columbia, Paraguay, Indonesia, and British West Africa.

FATS AND OILSSPAIN RELAXES CONTROLS
ON OLIVE OIL

Spain's olive oil crop is now expected to reach 770,000 short tons, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Sufficient storage facilities for such a large volume of oil have created a serious problem, especially in the Jaen and Cordoba Provinces. However, olive oil rationing in Spain now remains only in theory since the Government permits individuals and commercial establishments to purchase a five months' supply in advance, as well as allowing monthly supplementary rations as of February. This new regulation undoubtedly will ease the Government's storage problem as many will avail themselves of this opportunity to create home reserves.

ANTARCTIC WHALING SEASON TO END MARCH 5

The Committee of International Whaling Statistics has determined that the pelagic (open sea) catch of baleen whales in the Antarctic shall cease on March 5, at 12:00 p.m., according to notification received by the U. S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service. This determination constitutes a forecast that the maximum catch-quota of 16,000 blue whale units will have been taken by the above closing date. The 1951-52 pelagic season, which opened on January 2, will last only 64 days, or 14 days less than the previous season.

The total number of floating factory-ships engaged in baleen whaling this season is 19, the same as in 1950-51. However, the replacement of 2 of the factory-ships with newer and larger boats, the re-equipment of others, plus the enlargement of the catcher fleet by some 20 boats, has materially increased the catch potential of the present Antarctic operations. Thus, the attainment of the quota in the shorter period this year probably is due to more efficient operating techniques, additional catch and processing equipment, and possibly better hunting conditions, rather than an increase in the total supply of whales in the Antarctic. Due to the fact that whales grow fatter as the season progresses, the later opening date in 1951-52 may be responsible for a somewhat larger production of whale oil than in the previous season.

U. S. TALLOW EXPORTS DOWN IN 1951

United States exports of tallow in 1951, both edible and inedible, were 231,401 short tons, or about 6,000 tons less than the all-time record established in 1950. Of the total export, all but 2,921 tons was inedible. Exports of both edible and inedible tallow averaged less than 1,000 tons in prewar years.

Inedible tallow exports amounted to 228,480 tons, somewhat less than in 1950 but substantially more than in 1949. About 46 percent of the 1951 total went to Europe, with Italy and Belgium-Luxembourg taking the largest quantities. Shipments to Switzerland, Western Germany, and the Netherlands, were less than one-half the quantities exported to those countries in 1950.

Exports of inedible tallow to North American countries, to Asia, and to Africa in 1951 were larger than the year before. The largest increases from 1950 were to Mexico and Japan, each taking around 10,000 tons more in 1951. Cuban purchases continued to increase while Canada's takings were down sharply from 1950. Shipments to South American countries were about one-third less than in the preceding year.

Edible tallow exports from the United States in 1951 totaled only 2,921 tons, against 3,007 tons in 1950, and 205 tons prewar. Largest postwar volume was in 1949 with 13,121 tons. Exports to Asia comprised about one-half of the total shipments in 1951.

UNITED STATES: Inedible tallow exports, average 1936-39, annual 1948-51
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1936-39 1/	1948	1949	1950 2/	1951 2/
NORTH AMERICA:					
Canada.....	73	4,335	6,209	14,303	9,483
Costa Rica.....	7	104	485	-	238
Cuba.....	61	6,168	12,922	14,842	16,540
Dominican Republic.....	109	345	874	1,954	1,524
Guatemala.....	38	189	1,244	1,710	1,038
Mexico.....	52	2,582	3,489	2,102	12,331
Panama, Republic of.....	17	596	456	295	478
British West Indies.....	-	152	1,353	1,091	1,966
Other.....	59	94	1,194	709	1,065
Total.....	416	14,565	33,226	37,006	44,663
SOUTH AMERICA:					
Colombia.....	28	199	2,899	5,119	1,525
Ecuador.....	1	124	1,154	1,129	1,420
Peru.....	4	126	2,842	3,960	3,151
Venezuela.....	-	91	2,765	2,698	660
Other.....	6	26	1,698	20	1,853
Total.....	39	566	11,358	12,926	8,609
EUROPE:					
Austria.....	3/	19	4,423	2,791	4,638
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5	2,325	12,918	25,871	24,232
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	2,705	551	-
France.....	5	5,018	6,887	162	1,905
Germany (Western).....	3/ 5	1,664	12,566	15,872	7,266
Italy.....	82	741	33,463	44,235	38,402
Netherlands.....	9	2,029	4,569	10,460	4,158
Norway.....	9	110	2,865	3,431	876
Poland and Danzig.....	-	-	4,462	-	-
Switzerland.....	58	3,219	4,449	16,549	7,572
United Kingdom.....	13	-	1,310	2,813	3,669
Other.....	47	384	5,260	5,464	12,954
Total.....	233	15,509	95,877	128,199	105,672
ASIA:					
Japan.....	58	486	25,615	17,743	28,273
Philippines, Republic of:	27	1,180	3,276	8,302	5,313
Other.....	2	168	2,875	6,642	7,306
Total.....	87	1,834	31,766	32,687	40,892
AFRICA:					
Union of South Africa...	1	1,522	9,798	20,196	18,456
Other.....	-	1	1,941	3,293	10,188
Total.....	1	1,523	11,739	23,489	28,644
Grand total...	776	33,997	183,966	234,307	228,480

1/ Not separately classified prior to 1936. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Austria included with Germany.

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Edible tallow exports, average 1935-39, annual 1948-51
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950 1/	1951 1/
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada.....	7	60	374	489	391
Cuba.....	84	22	297	113	89
Mexico.....	2	--	1,128	66	31
Other.....	11	31	202	168	28
Total.....	104	113	2,001	836	539
SOUTH AMERICA	8	6	419	202	178
EUROPE:					
Austria.....	--	92	501	-	-
Germany (Western).....	--	--	7,902	131	-
Greece.....	--	50	35	-	-
Netherlands.....	--	269	131	186	94
Sweden.....	13	--	474	-	-
Switzerland.....	--	--	300	494	53
United Kingdom.....	73	--	-	-	-
Other.....	2	127	509	592	597
Total.....	88	538	9,852	1,403	744
ASIA	5	31	355	493	1,430
AFRICA.....	--	--	494	73	30
Grand Total	205	688	13,121	3,007	2,921

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

U.S. EXPORTS RECORD VOLUME OF
SOYBEANS AND SOYBEAN OIL

The United States exported a record volume of soybeans and soybean oil in the calendar year 1951. Shipments in soybean equivalent amounted to 76.9 million bushels, equal to over one-fourth of the record production in 1950. Last year's exports exceeded the previous high of 61.9 million bushels in 1949 by almost one-fourth and the 50.2 million shipped in 1950 by over 50 percent.

Of the 76.9 million bushels, 24.6 million or about one-third represented actual shipments in the form of beans with the remaining two-thirds representing the comparative volume actually exported as oil. (For crop-year exports see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 26, 1951, Vol. 63, No. 22.)

UNITED STATES: Soybean and soybean oil exports,
1951 with comparisons

Country of destination	Soybeans			Soybean oil 1/		
	Average			Average		
	1937-39 2/	1950 3/	1951 3/	1935-39	1950 3/	1951 3/
	1000 bushels			Short tons		
North America:						
Canada.....	1,197	4,137	4,827	76:	4,384	9,604
Cuba.....	4/	4/	1	1,917:	7,390	6,959
Other.....	62	3	1	467:	2,178	8,150
Total.....	1,259	4,140	4,829	2,460:	13,952	24,713
South America.....	4/	4/	4/	151:	1,340	3,742
Europe:						
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	7,582	8,530
Belgium- Luxembourg.....	15	752	1,323	-	3,278	5,808
Denmark.....	606	1,595	-	-	14	-
Finland.....	18	-	-	65:	110	-
France.....	52	2,338	1,795	-	82	3,004
Germany(Western):	60-	3,279	309	-	69,865	17,063
Greece.....	-	-	2	-	1,050	5,718
Hungary.....	-	-	-	-	16	-
Iceland.....	-	4/	4/	12:	1,270	489
Italy.....	4/	372	-	2:	16,036	53,404
Netherlands.....	2,006	1,037	1,737	-	7,468	19,651
Norway.....	113	291	563	17:	-	-
Portugal.....	-	-	-	-	-	2
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	22,912	72,641
Sweden.....	604	1	-	106:	1	616
Switzerland.....	-	18	73	50:	2,665	1,972
Trieste.....	-	-	4/	-	530	883
United Kingdom...	59	-	-	1:	-	15,898
Yugoslavia.....	-	-	2	-	-	8,132
Total.....	3,533	9,683	5,804	253:	132,879	213,811
Asia:						
Japan.....	-	4,722	11,768	5/:	5/	114
Other.....	4/	565	2,044	27:	3,595	4,344
Total.....	4/	5,287	13,812	27:	3,595	4,458
Oceania.....	4/	-	-	21:	12	4,488
Africa.....	1	4/	162	322:	327	4,552
Grand total....	4,793	19,110	24,607	3,234:	152,105	255,764

1/ Crude and refined oil converted to crude. 2/ Not separately classified prior to 1937 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 500 bushels. 5/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

The largest single volume of soybeans, 11.8 million bushels or 48 percent of the total, went to Japan. Canada with 4.3 million bushels accounted for the second largest volume.

The bulk of the oil--84 percent--was exported to Europe with Spain by far the largest purchaser. The 72,641 tons of soybean oil sent to Spain helped make possible the substantial exports of olive oil from that country to the United States in 1951. Other major European purchasers were Italy, the Netherlands, Western Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Almost 10 percent of the oil exports went to North American countries with Canada and Cuba the principal markets.

PANAMA INCREASES IMPORT DUTY ON SOAP POWDERS AND DETERGENTS.

The Panamanian Tariff Commission (Junta Arancelaria) on February 7 increased the import duty on certain soap flakes and detergents by changing the Import Classification Number of these items from 549 to 550, according to the American Embassy, Panama City. This change increased the import duty on the above items from 5 to 15 cents per gross kilogram (2.3 to 6.8 cents per pound). The Resolution effecting this change will be published eventually in the Gaceta Oficial, but it has been in force since February 7.

The Embassy also was informed by the Official Appraiser of Panama Customs that this reclassification was made in order to include all laundry soaps and preparations under Import Classification No. 550.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

HIGHER PRICES FOR NEW ZEALAND MEAT

The New Zealand Government has announced contract meat prices for the current season that exceed the $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent maximum increase in any season agreed to a few years ago. This agreement, arrived at with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, tends to bring New Zealand prices in line with those paid to other countries.

Preliminary data indicate that lamb prices have been increased approximately 15 percent and mutton prices about 10 percent. Prices of veal and boneless manufacturing beef have been raised 1d. (1.1 U.S. cents) per pound plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Prices for G.A.Q. (good average quality) cow beef and pork are still to be agreed upon. A price increase for beef last May following one granted to Australia was applied only to G.A.Q. steer and heifer beef. In announcing the present increase which is applicable to all grades of steer and heifer beef, prices have also been adjusted to the normal relationship. The announced prices, with comparisons, are as follows:

		1950-51		1951-52	
		d. per pound	U.S. cents per pound	d. per pound	U.S. cents per pound
G.A.Q.	Steer and heifer beef				
(Good aver- age quality)	Forequarters	7.342	8.4	9.5625	10.9
	Hindquarters	12.5349	14.3	12.25	14.0
F.A.Q.	Steer and heifer beef				
(Fair over- age quality)	Forequarters	4.5687	5.2	8.6875	9.9
	Hindquarters	6.2820	7.2	10.75	12.3

Under the 1950-51 contract the lamb price was £NZ112.0s.10d. (\$307.60) per long ton. The new price provides for an increase of £17 (\$46.67) per long ton for the first quality lamb and £16 (\$43.94) per long ton for second quality lamb. Last year wether and ewe carcasses sold at an over-all price of £61.17s.6d. (\$170.15) and £45.12s.5d. (\$125.25) respectively. This season the price for first quality mutton will be £9 (\$24.71) a long ton higher and other classes £4 (\$10.93) a long ton higher.

In announcing payout prices to producers at the beginning of the current season an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent was allowed for, although negotiations had not been completed. The difference between payout and contract prices will be paid into the Meat Stabilization Account. The account has approximately £35 million (\$96 million) in it at present. At the end of the season it will be around £40 million (\$110 million). Producers were warned at the opening of the season that a further increase could not be expected. Nevertheless they are professing disappointment and expressing alarm at the size of the fund accumulating in the Stabilization Account. The President of Federated Farmers has raised the opinion that the Government should give some thought to dealing with the money that will not give rise to a repayment problem at some future date.

Because of the drop in prices of wool farmers are receiving less for lambs than they did a year ago. The current price for Prime wooly lambs producing 20-36 lb. carcasses is 16 1/4d. (18.6 cents) per pound. A year ago similar lambs brought 25d. (28.6 cents) per pound.

CANADIAN CATTLE NUMBERS INCREASE

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada, total cattle numbers were estimated on December 1, 1951 at 8,962,000 head compared with 8,292,000 head the previous year. The number of cattle in Eastern Canada was 10 percent above last year and in Western Canada around 6 percent above. The British Columbian cattle population was virtually unchanged over a year ago. A breakdown by provinces follows. Special attention is called to the cattle population of Saskatchewan Province where foot-and-mouth disease was recently reported.

CATTLE: Number on farms, by provinces, at December 1, 1950
and 1951

Province	1950			1951			1951 Total percent of 1950
	Milk cows	Other cattle	Total	Milk cows	Other cattle	Total	
- thousands -							
P.E.I.	41	53	94	42	55	97	102
N.S.	96	100	196	98	108	206	106
N.B.	99	76	175	100	84	184	105
Que.	1,101	629	1,730	1,124	710	1,834	106
Ont.	1,206	1,575	2,781	1,211	1,926	3,137	113
Eastern Canada	2,543	2,433	4,976	2,575	2,883	5,458	110
Man.	231	384	615	229	434	663	108
Sask.	338	754	1,092	330	846	1,176	108
Alta.	290	999	1,289	286	1,060	1,346	104
B.C.	95	225	320	93	226	319	99.7
Western Canada	954	2,362	3,316	938	2,566	3,504	106
Canada	3,497	4,795	8,292	3,513	5,449	8,962	108

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Canadian sheep numbers on December 1, 1951 increased 3 percent to 1,302,000 head. This compares with 1,268,000 head in 1950. The gain in Eastern Canada was 5 percent but there was only a minor gain in the west. The build-up of flocks is continuing. Sheep in Saskatchewan Province were reported close to 156,000 head.

The number of horses fell to 1,421,000 head in 1951 as compared with 1,595,000 reported for the previous year, continuing the steady downward trend in numbers which began in 1942.

CANADIAN HOG PRICE
SUPPORT CHANGE

According to William L. Rodman, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ottawa, the program under which the Canadian Agricultural Prices Support Board has been authorized since December, 1950, to buy Wiltshire sides on the basis of \$32.50, f.a.s. Canadian seaboard, has been discontinued. In its place, the Board has been granted permission as of February 16, 1952, to provide a price support for hogs until September 30, 1952, on the basis of \$26.00 per hundred pounds, warm dressed weight, Grade A carcasses at public stockyards at Toronto and Montreal, and \$24.50 at Winnipeg.

This new arrangement actually takes the form of an offer by the Board to buy any balanced surplus of the 5 standard domestic pork cuts held by Federally inspected plants on September 30, 1952, at 36 1/2 cents per pound. It is felt that such a price will enable the packing companies to maintain the floor prices for hogs of designated public stockyards.

The United Kingdom-Canada bacon contract during 1949 called for 160 million pounds at 36 cents per pound, basis Grade A Wiltshire sides, f.a.s. Canadian seaboard. As this amount was reduced in 1950 to 60 million pounds at 29 cents per pound, the Board felt it necessary to offer to buy any surplus of fresh frozen Wiltshire sides at \$32.50, delivered at seaboard. Canada did not have a contract with the United Kingdom during 1951. However, as the Canadian level of hog prices remained above the floor price throughout the year, no Wiltshire sides were offered to the Board during 1951, and the support policy structure was felt to be obsolete.

Government officials do not expect the new hog support policy to cause any substantial surplus of pork products, nor do they expect that it will establish pork prices at a level that would be detrimental to exports. They state that should it be noted that the policy was having such an effect, it would be reviewed. The Agriculture Department does expect the action to stabilize the price of pork for both producer and consumer at present-day prices which, at \$26 to \$28 per cwt. dressed weight basis for live hogs, are at the lowest level in recent years.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CANADIAN GRAIN ESTIMATES REVISED

Canadian grain production in 1952 remains virtually as estimated in November, according to the latest official estimate released February 21. The wheat production estimate of 562 million bushels, however, is necessarily still tentative, since an estimated 150 million bushels of wheat had not been harvested by December 31. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics points out that it is not possible at this time to forecast how much of the grain lying in the fields will be recovered in the spring.

The proportion saved will depend on the extent to which the unthreshed grain escapes injury from lengthy exposure through the winter, and on the development of weather conditions suitable for spring harvesting. In addition to the wheat, about 150 million bushels of barley and oats, together, remained unharvested. This represents 24 percent of the production in the Prairie Provinces.

Production estimates are also subject to revision on the basis of acreage data to be obtained from the 1951 Census of Agriculture. February estimates subject to the limitations mentioned are as follows:

Canada: Grain and fodder acreage and production,
1951 with comparisons

Grain	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
Winter wheat.	928	911	32.4	28.0	30,067	25,516
Spring wheat.	26,093	24,820	16.5	21.6	431,597	536,879
All wheat.	27,021	25,731	17.1	21.9	461,664	562,395
Oats 1/	11,575	12,065	36.3	40.8	419,930	492,683
Barley	6,625	8,036	25.9	31.5	171,393	252,795
Rye	1,168	1,127	11.4	16.0	13,333	18,007
Mixed grains	1,679	1,807	44.2	44.5	74,190	80,320
Shelled corn	306	300	45.3	52.2	13,839	15,662
Buckwheat	155	169	25.6	23.9	3,977	4,046
			Short	Short	1,000	1,000
			Tons	Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Hay and Clover	9,254	9,667	1.79	1.40	12,913	17,316
Alfalfa	1,547	1,581	2.09	2.42	3,233	3,829
Fodder corn	628	549	10.22	9.30	6,421	5,102
Grain hay	814	1,003	1.36	2.00	1,109	1,993

1/ As reported in bushels of 34 pounds.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS
INCREASE IN 1951-52

United States rice exports during the August-December period of the current (1951-52) marketing year showed a marked increase from the corresponding months of the preceding season. Sharply decreased exports to Cuba were more than offset by a significant gain of over 3 million bags in shipments to Asia.

This increase in exports to the Far East from the 1951 rice crop in the United States reflects in part the more active demand for rice in that area as a result of increased economic activity under the defense program. Military requirements for civilian feeding in Korea are also an important factor in the total. On the supply side, surplus-producing countries of Asia are entering their new crop year with minimum carry-overs from the 1950-51 crop. While supplies available for export from the new crop in those countries are expected to be about the same as a year ago, an apparent reluctance by Governments fully to commit those supplies in a rising market has created a relatively tight situation.

Exports by country of destination during the August-December period, with the corresponding months of 1950 shown in parentheses, were as follows (1,000 bags): Switzerland 9 (67); Greece, 154 (196); Belgium and Luxembourg 5 (159); total Europe 179 (432); Cuba 2,703 (4,111); Canada, 234 (216); Venezuela 176 (60); British West Indies 47 (16); Indonesia 1,278 (3); Japan 850 (191); Korea 1,138 (0); other countries 150 (102); total 6,755 (5,131).

RICE: United States exports, by country, 1951

Continent and country	Milled rice 1/		Rough rice in terms of milled 2/	Total in terms of milled
	Containing over 25% whole kernels	Containing not over 25% whole kernels		
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
WESTERN HEMISPHERE				
Canada	131,093	300	267,882	399,275
Mexico	1,326	1,000	6	2,332
Guatemala	160	0	0	160
British Honduras	17,500	10,000	0	27,500
Panama, Republic of	322	10,000	0	10,322
Canal Zone	3,231	0	0	3,231
British West Indies	53,924	8	0	53,932
Cuba	5,072,935	466,384	18,022	5,557,341
Haiti	1,314	0	0	1,314
Netherlands Antilles	26,413	0	0	26,413
Colombia	400	0	65	465
Venezuela	425,641	750	15,273	441,664
Bolivia	2,856	0	0	2,856
Chile	1,522	0	0	1,522
EUROPE				
Sweden	120	0	0	120
Denmark	192	0	0	192
Netherlands	1,650	0	0	1,650
Belgium & Luxembourg	5,960	2,328	0	8,288
Germany	265	0	0	265
Switzerland	30,837	0	0	30,837
Finland	183	0	0	183
Greece	263,359	0	0	263,359
Trieste	200	0	0	200
ASIA and AFRICA				
Israel	1,536	0	29	1,565
Jordan	515	0	0	515
Saudi Arabia	125,506	0	0	125,506
State of Bahrein	3,005	0	0	3,005
Afghanistan	1,041	0	0	1,041
Indonesia	1,171,945	112,000	0	1,283,945
Korea	1,409,352	0	0	1,409,352
Japan	985,228	200	0	985,428
French Pac. Islands	3,414	882	0	4,296
Western Pac. Islands	395	0	0	395
French West Africa	0	0	130	130
Liberia	65,516	0	0	65,516
Belgian Congo	140	0	0	140
Union of So. Africa	385	0	0	385
Other Countries 3/	319	0	0	319
Total	9,809,700	603,852	301,407	10,714,959

1/ Including brown, broken, screenings, and brewers rice, 2/ Converted at 65 percent. 3/ Exports to destinations of less than 100 bags.

December 1951 and 1950 exports in terms of milled rice were shipped to the following countries (1,000 bags): Switzerland 6 (1); Belgium and Luxembourg 4 (0); total Europe 10 (1); Cuba 323 (663); Canada 10 (86); Venezuela 5 (16); Indonesia 233 (0); Japan 81 (1); Korea 102 (0); other countries 45 (9); and total 809 (779).

For the calendar year 1951, United States rice exports totaled 10,715,000 bags (100 pounds) as compared with 10,851,000 bags in 1950 and with the record exports of 11,369,000 bags in 1949 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 26, 1951). The 1951 exports by classes were as follows (1,000 bags): rice, milled, containing more than 25 percent whole kernels, 9,810; rice, milled, containing not more than 25 percent whole kernels, 604; and rough rice 464 (301 in terms of milled converted at 65 percent).

Rice exports to Cuba in 1951 of 5,557,000 bags were substantially less than 6,766,000 bags in 1950, and were the smallest since 1946. Exports to European countries of only 305,000 bags showed a decline from 673,000 bags in 1950. These reduced quantities were offset largely by record exports to Indonesia and also by increased shipments to other countries in Asia in the latter part of the year. --By L. Thelma Willahan.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

INDIAN COTTON EXPORT QUOTA ANNOUNCED

The Government of India established on February 21, 1952, an export quota of 82,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of Bengals-type cotton during the 1951-52 season, according to a cable from the American Consulate General, Bombay. One-fourth of this quantity, or slightly more than 20,000 bales, will be licensed for shipment to the United Kingdom while the remaining three-fourths is for general export. In addition to this quantity of Bengals a special quota of 12,250 bales of Dholleras cotton for export to the United Kingdom has been established.

In 1950-51 export quotas of 143,000 bales of Bengals and 4,000 bales of Comillas were in effect. Some additional quantities of Bengals from crops of past seasons were permitted to be exported, bringing the total to 153,000 bales in 1950-51. Of this amount 61,000 bales were shipped to the United States, 45,000 bales to Japan, and 23,000 bales to the United Kingdom.

Earlier trade reports had indicated that permits would be granted for the export of 120,000 to 160,000 bales in 1951-52. The government's decision to license a total of about 95,000 bales for export was presumably motivated by a desire to assure adequate supplies to domestic mills and by current estimates of a 1951-52 domestic production of only 2,800,000 bales. While this is somewhat above the crop of 2,650,000 bales in 1950-51, it is considerably below the government goal of more than 3 million bales for this season.

(Continued on page 178)

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

Week of March 3

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb.	
					Spot quo- tation	Export inter- mediate taxes
Alexandria		: Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.....	2-28	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 104.35	: 60.07	: 11.51
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 88.35	: 50.86	: 11.51
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 80.35	: 46.25	: 11.51
Karnak, FG.....	"	: "	: "	: 189.00	: 108.80	: 11.51
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 153.00	: 88.07	: 11.51
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 110.00	: 63.32	: 11.51
Bombay		: Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 1/ 790.00	: 21.00	: 21.26
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 2/ 895.00	: 23.79	: 21.26
Karachi		: Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	2-27	: 82.28 lbs.	: "		Market closed February 23 through February 29	
289F Sind, SG, Fine....		: "	: "			
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..		: "	: "			
Buenos Aires		: Metric ton				
Type B.....	2-28	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	: 8000.00	: 72.58	: 6.77
Lima		: Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	2-26	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: 3/ 510.00	: 32.87	: 10.66
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 477.00	: 30.74	: 8.49
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 660.00	: 42.54	: 12.06
Recife		: Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	2-28	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: 4/ 240.00	: 39.49	: 2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "		: (not quoted)	: valorem
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: 5/ 400.00	: 65.81	: " "
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 273.00	: 44.91	: 3.0% ad
Torreon		: Sp. quintal				: valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 255.00	: 29.07	: 6.38
Houston-Galveston-New						
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXXX	: 40.05	: ----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 790.00 (21.00) to 820.00 (21.80--ceiling).

2/ Reported 895.00 (23.79) to 925.00 (24.59--ceiling).

3/ For delivery out of the next crop.

4/ Seller.

5/ Nominal.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

Week of February 25

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot 2uo- tation	Export & inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		:Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.....	2-21	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 104.35	: 60.06	: 11.51
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 88.35	: 50.85	: 11.51
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 80.35	: 46.25	: 11.51
Karnak, FG.....	"	: "	: "	: 189.00	: 108.78	: 11.51
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 153.00	: 88.06	: 11.51
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 110.00	: 63.31	: 11.51
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 1/ 800.00	: 21.26	: 21.26
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 2/ 910.00	: 24.19	: 21.26
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine...	2-20	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 97.00	: 35.56	: 13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine...	"	: "	: "	: 98.00	: 35.93	: 13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 101.00	: 37.03	: 13.85
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		:Metric ton				
Type B.....	2-21	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	: 8600.00	: 78.02	: 7.28
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	2-19	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 3/ 510.00	: 32.78	: 10.63
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)		
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 730.00	: 46.93	: 16.62
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	2-21	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	: 4/ 270.00	: 44.42	: 2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)		: valorem
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: 5/ 420.00	: 69.10	: " "
<u>Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 273.00	: 44.91	: 3.0% ad
<u>Torreón</u>		:Sp. quintal				: valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 1-1.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 6/ 255.00	: 29.07	: 6.38
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXX	: 40.12	: -----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Reported 800.00 (21.26) to 820.00 (21.80--ceiling).
- 2/ Reported 910.00 (24.19) to 925.00 (24.59--ceiling).
- 3/ For delivery out of the next crop.
- 4/ Nominal.
- 5/ Seller.
- 6/ Price received too late for inclusion in last week's table: Torreón, February 14, 1952; in pesos per Spanish quintal with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Middling, 15/16" 255.00 (29.07); taxes 6.38 U.S. cents.

INDIAN COTTON--(Continued from page 175)

Imports of cotton into India during August through October 1951 totaled 99,000 bales, compared with 261,000 bales imported during the corresponding months of 1950. This difference is largely attributable to the small imports from sources in Africa. It is doubtful that normal imports from the non-dollar areas will materialize this season because of the high prices prevailing for these types of cotton.

Of the import quota of 900,000 bales of United States cotton, licenses had been issued for more than 850,000 bales by the end of December 1951. The issuance of a license carries with it a commitment of the Reserve Bank of India to provide dollar exchange for payment. According to the New York Cotton Exchange calculations exports from the United States to India from August 1, 1951, through February 7, 1952, totaled 253,000 running bales.

